NOTE XXX.

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE DYNASTID GENUS TRICHOGOMPHUS, BURM.

BY

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Trichogomphus Semmelinkii, sp. n. ♂.

Appears to be allied to *Trichogomphus Martabani* Guér. [1]) from the coast of Martaban and the frontiers of Sylhet, by its punctate elytra, but is undoubtedly distinct, the cephalic horn being provided on the hinder surface of its apical half with a strongly compressed protuberance, the anterior margin of the prothorax being only inconspicuously emarginated behind the cephalic horn, the upper surface of the prothorax being regularly excavated and not obliquely raised towards the base (see Guérin's figure), which gives a very different aspect to the prothorax when seen sideways.

Length 45—55 mm. — Upper surface, tibiae and tarsi black; under surface, femora and club of the antennae dark chestnut-brown; the pubescence of the under surface, legs and antennae reddish.

The anterior margin of the clypeus is straight with

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1) *Voyage aux Indes-Orientales* etc., par Ch. Bélanger. Zoologie (1834) p. 484. Insectes pl. 1, fig. 3 (*Oryctes*). — Burmeister, *Handbuch der Entomologie*. Bd. V (1847) S. 220, N°. 2. — Dohrn, *Stettin. Entom. Zeitung* Jahrg 26 (1865) S. 371.

rounded lateral angles in two of my three specimens; in my third specimen it is distinctly emarginate. The cephalic horn curved backwards, covered with a punctuation which is fine and dispersed on the sides, coarser and denser set on the front surface especially towards the base; the hinder surface of its apical half is provided with a strongly compressed protuberance.

The prothorax margined, narrowed before and behind, more strongly however at the anterior half; the anterior lateral angles protruding, sub-acute; the posterior lateral angles rounded; the anterior margin inconspicuously emarginated behind the cephalic horn; the posterior margin tri-sinuated, the median lobe not strongly developed backwards. The anterior two-thirds of the disk of the thorax excavated and surmounted by a strongly developed basal protuberance, which is obliquely directed forwards, and semilunarly emarginated at the top; two compressed triangular lateral protuberances may be observed at a distance of one third of the length of the prothorax from the anterior margin; the sides of the pronotum and the lateral margins of the basal protuberance coarsely sculptured; the remaining portion finely and dispersedly punctured; the bottom of the excavation very glossy, almost impunctate. The scutellum large, triangular, entirely visible, densely punctured except on the sides and apex where it is impunctate.

The elytra are rather densely covered with large, shallow punctures, which are bordered by a raised line, and intermixed with fine and deeply impressed punctures; the margined punctures, many of which have a raised central point, become smaller and less distinct near the apex; the shoulders and apices of the elytra are only provided with small deeply impressed punctures; each elytron shows three flat, almost impunctate oblique costae, marked by two rows of margined punctures and disappearing towards the end; the outer costa is very indistinct and short¹).

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1) In the largest of my specimens some faint wrinkles across the suture, and a faint longitudinal impression on the outside of the costae may be observed.

The pygidium sub-opaque in consequence of a fine sculpture; its central portion glossy, with a few punctures.

Under surface glossy, indistinctly punctured. A streak on the metasternum behind the intermediate femora opaque.

Three male specimens: one from Manipà, a small island between Buru and Ceram (Hoedt), a second (the largest one) from Wahaai, North Ceram (Moens), the third from East Ceram (Semmelink).

I have much pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. J. Semmelink to whom the Leyden Museum is indebted for a large number of zoological objects from different localities of the Malayan Archipelago.

Leyden Museum, June 1881.